

# The Ohio Democrat.

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## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

### History that Every Man Should Understand.

The "Union as it was," that the Democratic party desired is the Union of 1789. That Union was composed of such States as chose, of their own accord and voluntary free will, to belong to it. It did not contain any State that was brought in by force. Rhode Island refused to come in for two years after the Constitution was framed. During that time she was independent nation by herself. North Carolina for a year did not join. Our Revolutionary fathers used no force to compel them to come in. They let them alone, and in due time they knocked for admission into the Confederacy. The only American Democratic idea of Union rests upon voluntary consent. Those who oppose it are monarchists—are in favor of despotism. They believe in such Unions as exist between England and Ireland, between Russia and Poland, between Austria and Hungary! Such a Union is without glory and without value. Give us "the Old Union as it was" in 1789.

2. The Union was not framed by the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity. It was formed by the States. The States conferred together as independent nations in the Convention of 1787. Each State, on all propositions, gave but one vote, whether it was a large or small State. The Confederation they formed was adopted by each State, acting for itself, in a State Legislature or a State Convention. It was to go into effect when nine States ratified it, and it was only to be binding upon those States which chose to come in.

3. The States, not the people of the United States, made the Federal compact. They stipulated that the Federal (or common) Government could exercise no powers that were expressly delegated to it, remained to the States and to the people. Hence, the United States, when it commits acts not delegated to it by the States, transcends its powers and its acts are void and of no effect—and in the language of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, written by Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the father of the Democratic party, each State was to be the sole and exclusive judge of the mode and manner of redress it was to adopt. These resolutions have been adopted by every Democratic National Convention that ever assembled in the United States as an essential article of the Democratic creed.

The General Government is a political agency, and the States are the principals, and exercise most of the high sovereign powers. The States are the creative and the Federal Government is the created, exercising only granted or derivative powers.

4. In the Convention which made the Federal Constitution, it was proposed, two or three times, to clothe the Federal Government with power to coerce a delinquent State to perform its obligations. This was voted down, every State being opposed to it. It was denounced by James Madison and other prominent members, and was unanimously rejected. [For proof see Madison's papers and Elliott's debates of the Convention.] The ground taken was that it would lead to war between the Federal Government and the States, and that would be fatal to the duration of the Confederacy.

5. The preservation of our liberties does not depend upon the Federal Government, but upon the existence, in all their powers and might, of the State governments. If the government at Washington should disappear in a night it would necessarily produce no anarchy, no destruction of freedom in Ohio. Our lives, liberty and property are protected by the State Governments, and not by the Federal.

6. The Government of the Union of the Confederation is not lost or affected in any way by the retirement of States from it. A dozen States might go out, but the Federal relations between the remaining States would be undisturbed. If a man who had a farm of two hundred acres, should lose fifty or one hundred acres, he would still have a farm not quite so large as before, but it still would be a good farm. The Union at first had but eleven States. It did not include the mouth of the Mississippi. That was acquired under Democratic rule, and the States were increased to thirty-four.

7. The general idea of the Federal Union was that the States should be one as respects foreign affairs, but separate and distinct in all matters of a local or domestic concern. No powers were delegated to the Federal Government by the States except those that bore on foreign affairs.

8. Before the present Union was formed, in 1787, there was a confederation between the States, adopted in 1776, entitled the Articles of Confederation. These articles were declared to be perpetual, but they lasted only a decade of years, when most of the States broke it up. Under those "articles" we had no President, and but one House of Congress. In that House all votes were taken by States, and each State had but one vote. The Executive powers of the country were lodged in committees of Congress. This kind of Federal Government carried us successfully through the war of the Revolution. It would not probably have been changed had it not been defective, in the fact that it provided for no common revenue system between the States. Each State had its own tariff, and could discriminate against the other.

This induced Rhode Island to stay out so long. She had a fine harbor at Newport, and put into her Treasury the duties on goods that went into other States that had no harbor or seaport town. Hence she was not in favor of a common revenue system, and clung to the old Articles of Confederation after they had been abandoned by the other States. In order to render the Union perpetual and preserve the public liberties, it is necessary the Federal Government should exercise no powers that the States have not delegated to it. Whenever it does so, and is not immediately brought back, we lose the Union, and have a despotism in its place.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### George E. Pugh's Position.

We extract from the St. Louis Republican the following, which deserves consideration:

"Mr. Pugh, who is on the Ohio Democratic State ticket, for Lieutenant Governor, the other day in a speech at Lancaster, advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war and against withdrawing our armies. On another occasion he said: 'If it shall require the last man and the last dollar to secure an honorable peace for my country, I shall not withhold my person nor my dollar.' Of course Mr. Pugh, would not regard that as an honorable peace for his country which would break it up, destroy its Government, and disgrace its people. Recent meetings in Southern Illinois and elsewhere show that this sentiment is growing, particularly in the West. The fact is the Nation's enemies exhibit a spirit very different from that now manifested by them."

### Insanity of Fanaticism.

The Doylestown Democrat attributes the following atrocious sentiments to an Abolitionist of Buckingham township:

"I never want to see peace until every negro slave in the South is free. Such as are in the army I want rewarded by being placed in possession of their master's property. Every black man in the country should have the right to vote, and if people see fit to elect them, to hold office; the Declaration of Independence declared all men free and equal. I would prefer that rather than fail in this object every man now in the army should be killed."

### The Democrat adds:

The brute who uttered this is not in the service himself, nor any of his family. He is the 'first class' but if he is drafted, he has \$300 to exempt him. So it is with all the blatant Abolition 'loyalists.' They are not in the army, and they don't intend to go. Their patriotism consists in their willingness to see everybody but themselves go and be killed, or maimed, or die of exposure in the cause—not of the Constitution, not of the Union—but of negro emancipation, radical supremacy, and a centralized despotic government.—*Harrisburg Union.*

### What Democrats will do when they get into Power.

1. They will restore the liberty of the press.

2. They will restore the freedom of Speech.

3. They will restore personal liberty, by restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

4. They will re-establish the supremacy of the laws, by subjecting the military to the civil authority of the country.

5. They will dismiss the army of Provost Marshals in the loyal States.

6. They will not allow the military to be drawn up in line at the polls, during a popular election.

7. They will not allow the voters to be bribed or intimidated by Government officials.

8. They will call shoddy contractors, rascally Government agents, and middle men to a strict account.

9. They will stop all arbitrary arrests and hold the party who caused them to be made, answerable for their crimes, notwithstanding the unconstitutional bill of indemnity.

10. They will endeavor by these and all other means, to restore the Constitution. And, finally,

11. They will use all their power, and all the statesmanship which they can muster to their aid, to restore the Union as it was before an insane and fanatical party endeavored to carry out the unconstitutional Chicago Platform.

Now, we earnestly call on the abolitionists to give us their platform. Let us see whether they have anything else in view than to prolong the war beyond the next Presidential election, and use the military to defeat the Democrats at the ballot-box.—*Exchange.*

"Colonel Forney announced that himself and paper were pledged to the support of Government, and the overthrow of slavery."—*N. Y. Springfield.*

This announcement was made at the memorable Re-union held the other day in Washington, which the President and Cabinet attended. This is the announcement of the Administration organ. Now we ask, what is the war waged for? Is it to overthrow slavery, or is it to subvert an insurrection against the Union and the laws? Who will give us an answer?

KEEP THE JOHN BROUGH PLATFORM IN THE CROWN OF YOUR HAT.—*Republican Exchange.*

It will work itself down to its proper place every twenty-four hours.

GUNPOWDER reduced to dust and applied to gunshot wounds, is the most powerful agent known for staunching the flow of blood.

### The Abolition Catechism.

We find the following in the Frederick (Md.) Republican Citizen:

QUESTION. What is the Constitution? ANSWER. A compact with hell—now obsolete.

Q. What is the Government? A. Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Owen Lovejoy, and Ben. Wade.

Q. What is the President? A. A general agent for negroes.

Q. What is Congress? A. A body organized for the purpose of appropriating funds to buy Africans, and to make laws to protect the President from being punished for any violations of law he may be guilty of.

Q. What is an army? A. A provost guard to arrest whites and set negroes free.

Q. Whom are the members of Congress supposed to represent? A. The President and his Cabinet.

Q. What is understood by "cutting money"? A. Printing green paper.

Q. What does the Constitution mean by "freedom of the press"? A. The suppression of Democratic newspapers.

Q. What is the meaning of the word "liberty"? A. Incarceration in a bastille.

Q. What is the Secretary of War? A. A man who arrests people by telegram.

Q. What are the duties of the Secretary of the Navy? A. To build and sink gunboats.

Q. What is the business of a Secretary of the Treasury? A. To destroy the State Banks, and fill the pockets of the people with irredeemable U. S. shillings.

Q. What is the meaning of the word "patriot"? A. A man who loves his country less and a negro more.

Q. What is the meaning of the word "traitor"? A. One who is a stickler for the Constitution and the laws.

Q. What are the particular duties of a Commander-in-Chief? A. To disgrace any General who does not believe that the negro is better than a white man.

Q. What is the meaning of the word "law"? A. The will of the President.

Q. How were the States formed? A. By the United States.

Q. Is the United States Government older than the States that made it? A. It is.

Q. Have the States any rights? A. None whatever; except what the General Government bestows.

Q. Have the people any rights? A. None, except what the President gives.

Q. What is the habeas corpus? A. It is the power of the President to imprison whom he pleases.

Q. Who is the greatest martyr of history? A. John Brown.

Q. Who is the wisest man? A. Abraham Lincoln.

Q. Who is Jeff. Davis? A. The Devil.

### Political Alphabet.

A Few Things the Democratic Party Oppose.

Anarchy, Arbitrary Arrests, Abolitionism and Abraham.

Bastilles, Banishment, Burnsides, Butler and Brough.

Chase, Contractors and Courts-martial; Disunion, Darkies, the Devil and Davis.

Emancipation and Everything Evil; Fanaticism, Fraud and Favoritism; Greeley and Gory Graves for soldiers.

Home-patriots, Halleck, Hascall and Humboldt.

Irrepressible Incompetency Injuring our Interests;

Jacobinical Jackasses Jeering at Justice.

King Abe, the Know nothing.

Lying Leaguers Leaguering for Long-Legged Lincoln;

"Military necessity," Martial-law and McClellan's removal;

"No-party," Negro equality and Negro soldiers;

Oppression for Opinions Opposed to Old Abe;

Propagating Politics by Perverse Pestiferous Political Priests;

Quarrelling in the cabinet;

Riots, Rebels, and Ruin of the Republic by Republican Rule;

Secession, Separation and Subjugation;

Tyranny, Traitors, Tod and "Toddy;"

Usurpation and Unjust laws;

Vagaries and Various Varieties of Villainous rulers.

War Waged by Wicked Warriors;

Exemption of the rich, Exciting mobs, and Executive dictation;

Yelping abolition hounds;

Zealots in abolitionism;

& so forth.—*Wayne Co. Dem.*

### What's in a Name!

The two largest vessels of war built by the Government, have just been named "Dictator" and "Paritan," the two most obnoxious names in the whole vocabulary. They will signify the political leanings of the administration.

### Internal Revenue.

The total receipts at the office of the Internal Revenue for July, exclusive of the tax on incomes, are nearly \$5,299,000, considerably larger than for any month previous.

THERE are so many deserters from a Massachusetts regiment, that a General ordered the Colonel thereof to go home and join his regiment.

number of visitors seems to increase. They come, too, from almost every State in the North, except, perhaps, New England.

Let me here note a little incident that occurred a few days after the arrival of Mr. Vallandigham. A stranger arrived and registered his name as a citizen of one of the Southern States, now in the Union. It so happened that at the time, who, when he noticed this fact, having his own suspicions, walked up to him, saluted him by name, and asked him when he left Chicago. He was somewhat taken aback, but managed to mutter out that he did not reside in Chicago, but in — "Ah! indeed! how long since you have resigned your connection with the Chicago Tribune? Turning very red, this sub-editor of the Tribune, now a Government spy, answered: "About two weeks ago." Not when the Administration considers necessary to self-preservation to send armed ministers, by midnight, to the

### A Rebel Threat.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter dated at Richmond, Virginia, purporting to give the real object of the mission of Alex. H. Stephens. We quote from the letter:

"The primary object of the Vice-President's mission was to protest, in the name of his Government and people, against the mustering and arming of the blacks."

"He came to talk to you of self-preservation, of retaliation, and all that was shocking in the meaning of that word. He came to tell you of the native devil that has slept so long, to be awakened at last in the bosoms of a simple, dependent, affectionate race. He came to tell you, in the name of God, not to do this abominable thing."

"Else he would have to fall back upon statistics, and the grim phraseologies of war, and remind you that the 4,000,000 of negroes who appear in the tables of our census for 1860, are the working hands of both sexes only. That number does not include the superannuated, or the infants: Out of these 4,000,000, at least 750,000 able bodied fellows, loving and trusting their masters, and ready to follow them up to the mouths of your cannon, (ah! I do not continue to befool yourself on that question of ties,) can be enrolled, armed, drilled, in three months. They can be officered in every grade by their own masters, those who have seen most service and won most honor."

"This is what the Vice-President of the Confederate States came to tell you will certainly be done forthwith. Will you tell the people this?"

"It is not for me to speculate upon the consequences of these new and dreadful elements, whirled into new forms of conflict and complication, to prolong and intensify the war. My mind, in striving to grasp the subject, lets go its hold, and shrinks as from something at once terrible and loathsome. I cannot speak of things which seem to cry aloud out of the future with the tongues of women and of babes, with the contention of angels and of friends, mixed of pity and fury."

But I do see in all this a hidden mine of power in the South which your policy may in one moment spring upon the country, to bury all we once loved and were proud of in an undistinguishable monotony of disgust and death.

### Arrest of a Funeral Procession.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—A funeral cortege, consisting of about twenty persons, mostly Southern sympathizers, though a few Union relatives were in the procession, was arrested this afternoon, while proceeding to Greenmount Cemetery, to perform the obsequies over the body of Captain William D. Brown, deposited there quietly some days ago, who was in the rebel army and killed at Gettysburg. Deceased was a Baltimorean. The whole cortege was brought to the Provost Marshal's headquarters, and are now confined here, but, it is believed, will be soon released.

The offense is alleged to consist in making an unnecessary display and giving undue importance to those who die in attempting to destroy our Union and Government, to which we are indebted for all our solemn funeral rites and all other privileges. Several prominent citizens, including ex-Mayor Hunt, were among the mourners.

Privilege had been granted by Gen. Schenck to the relatives of secessionists, to deposit the bodies of their kindred in any cemetery around the city, but funeral processions and display over them were forbidden. The affair caused much excitement. Ministers of the gospel are now interfering, and it is believed all will soon be released.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

### New Instrument of Destruction.

In skirmishing which preceded the evacuation of Jackson by Johnston, the rebels used on explosive musket ball of the most destructive and barbarous character. These balls are of the Minie pattern, sixty-nine calibre, hollow, and filled with fulminating powder, covered at the base with a cap. On striking any object they explode with a terrific effect. One of these terrible missiles struck one of our men in the leg, shattering the bone into nineteen pieces. The effect of the wound of a simple Minie ball is always considered of a dangerous character, but the new ball above described is positively barbarous. The new balls are of English fabrication, and have been recently furnished to Johnston's army.

### From the Philadelphia Press.

Horrors of War—Letter from Captain Sawyer.

PROVOST GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., July 6, 1863.

MY DEAR WIFE:—I am under the necessity of informing you that my prospects look very dark.

This morning all the captains now prisoners at the Libby military prison drew lots for to be executed. It fell to my lot. Myself and Captain Flinn, of the 51st Indiana Infantry, will be executed by General Burnside.

The Provost General, J. H. Winder, assures me that the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy will permit myself and my dear children to visit me before I am executed. You will be permitted to bring an attendance. Captain Whildin, or uncle W. W. Ware, or Dan, had better come with you. My situation is hard to be borne, and I can not think of dying without seeing you and the children. You will be allowed to return without molestation to your home. I am resigned to whatever is in store for me, with the consolation that I die without having committed any crime. I have no trial, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but fell to my lot. You will proceed to Washington. My Government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by flag of truce, and return the same day. Bring with you a shirt for me.

It will be necessary for you to preserve this letter, to bring evidence at Washington of my condition. My pay is due me from the first of March, which you are entitled to Captain B.—owes me fifty dollars—money lent him when he went on furlough. You will write to him at once, and he will send it to you.

Dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must be a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit; only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but for God's sake do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Captain Willdin; he will advise you what to do. I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, "I give my husband; children will have the consolation to say, 'I was made an orphan for my country.' Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work; but it was not to be so. My mind is somewhat influenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! Farewell! and hope it is all for the best. I remain yours until death,

H. W. SAWYER.

Captain First New Jersey Cavalry.

Mrs. Sawyer has since been to Richmond, to visit her husband probably for the last time, and returned to her home, in New Jersey.

### Mr. Lincoln's Body-Guard.

It is lamentable true that the President has fallen into the habit of riding about Washington under an armed escort of cavalry. His carriage is constantly preceded and followed by a force of horsemen large enough to attract attention even in a military European capital and much larger than the average body-guard of a commanding general actually in the field.

Of course the object of this escort is not pomp, but personal safety, and the President may possibly consider himself to be in the field while in Washington. He certainly did so when he ordered General McDowell's corps back from the army of McClellan, and should General Meade by any concurrence of accidents suffer a repulse in Maryland, now his Excellency would no doubt find himself very decidedly "in the field" very shortly afterward. But cavalrymen in such a case would do him no good. His real defense against the Confederates is the keen sense of damage his administration does to us. Were Washington captured by Lee to-morrow, we are confident that malignant rebels would lose not a moment in dismissing the whole of the cabinet unconditionally, and hurrying them back upon our hands before their places could be possibly filled.

### A Sickly Country.

We should judge by the following extract that the health of some of the Eastern States was very poor just at this time and that a species of *anti dra* epidemic prevailed which is likely to render the conscription a useless expense:

The Hartford (Conn.) Times informs us that the exemption of drafted men, by surgeon's certificates, in various parts of New England, since the commencement of the Federal conscription, amount to the enormous proportion of about seventy-three per cent. It is, indeed, estimated by many that the exemption will reach eighty per cent. But we will call it seventy-three. Of the balance it would seem that, as a general thing, about twenty-five out of the twenty-seven have fled to parts unknown and the strong probability is, that in most of these cases the fugitives from their own homes will make good their escape, in spite of the activity of the Provost Marshals, leaving a net result of, at the most, ten men out of every hundred drafted, who will be mustered into the service.

A young man "down east" advertises for a situation as son-in-law in a respectable family. No objection to going a short distance in the country.

### Government Frauds in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes, says the Statesman, a dispatch from Harrisburg, dated July 30, stating that considerable excitement had been created in the latter city by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in that region consequent upon the rebel raid. The amounts were stated at millions of dollars. The most corrupt practices had prevailed in horse contracts, and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the shoddy operators at Harrisburg in 1861 entirely in the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital during the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest. The Inquirer says:

"It is a sad commentary, that while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to defend the State from invasion, and while the Governor was tickling them with hallowed words, his minions and followers were permitted, like harpies, to deprive them of food, and to compel them to make long and weary marches without even the poor luxury of pork and beans. It is a matter of record that, while these contractors were receiving enormous sums, the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together. Thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive department of the State of Pennsylvania."

### Horrible Discovery at Vicksburg.

A Vicksburg correspondent writes: A horrible discovery has just been made on the rebel line of fortifications. Quite a number of men have been engaged in repairing the rebel fort that was blown up on the night of the 3d inst.—In the course of their operations they have exhumed sixty or eighty dead bodies found buried in the ruins of the fort. It seems that while our miners were at work making an entry into the side of the hill that was crowded by the rebel force, a strong working party of rebels were set to work sinking a counter mine within the fort. This party, consisting, it is said, of more than a hundred men, were in the mine when ours exploded, and those of them who were not killed outright were buried alive. Some of the exhumed bodies are terribly lacerated and mangled, while others have not a mark or bruise upon them.—Two heads, one that of a negro, have been dug up. They were completely severed from the bodies, the latter not having yet been found. The bodies are found in almost every conceivable position—some standing erect, others sitting or lying, and in one instance the body was head downward as if it had been caught in that position by the crumbling earth while falling headlong into the pit below.

### "Keep off the Track."

The Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the New York Central Railroad, notwithstanding his remarkable activity, is lame. He was one day hobbling over the railroad at Albany, when an Irishman, who was placed to guard the track, sang out, with marked Celtic accent, "Will ye leave the track?" Mr. Corning smiled inwardly and stumbled on, when the Irishman again cried, "Begone, ye stumbling high-binder, or the 11:30 Express will be forment ye, and Mister Corning will have to pay for ye the full price of a well man with two legs."

This was too much for "Old Central," he yielded the track in good time for the 11:30 Express, and sent a reward and commendation to the faithful watchman, who had never once suspected the position of the "stumbling high-binder."

### The Green-eyed Monster.

A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman, in Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, and saw, (as she supposed) her husband very familiarly sitting beside a young lady. Stepping up softly, she seized a head in each hand and pounded them together a number of times in great rage. Her surprise may be imagined when she found that the innocent stranger was not her "worse half." She apologized and passed out amid the laughter of the crowd.

### A "Gonk" on a Loyal Leaguer.

WHEN the Loyal (?) League skedaddled from Harrisburg at the approach of poor Milroy's wagon trains, they were hissed at by a Democratic crowd assembled at the depot, when one of the brave and valiant Leaguers exclaimed: "It's all very well for you copperheads to remain behind to receive your friends," (meaning Lee's army) "but if you fellows were loyal citizens, you would skedaddle, too."

### Frank of Lightning.

We are informed by a gentleman living in Rome, that a school house in that town was struck by lightning yesterday, while the school was in session.—The current came into the school room, tore the clothes of several children, played the dicken's with the girl's hoops, and passed off without doing serious damage to any person.—*Adrain Watchtower, Aug. 1.*

The Board convened by Geo. Heintzelman to inspect horses are exercising due vigilance. Out of a lot of 160 horses offered by contractors, only 20 were found fit for service.

A BEAUTIFUL woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to cover herself with a green veil, or any similar abomination, than the sun has to wear green spectacles.

### A Duel on Horseback.

The author of Notes from the South, Col. Estlin, a Confederate officer, gives the following graphic account of an episode in one of the fights that took place during McClellan's operations on the Peninsula:

Meantime an episode in the fight occurred, in the shape of a duel between one of the enemy's dragoons and one of our Texans, on a small field close by.—The dragoon evidently scorned to join in the fight with his comrades, and displayed such skill in the management of his horse and in the use of his sword that it was quite a pleasure to watch him.

In vain did the Texan make lunge after lunge, and try all sorts of expedients to overcome his antagonist. The dragoon sat as firm as a rock in his saddle, wielding his sword like a brand of lightning. By the manner in which he handled his horse and weapons I judged at a glance that he was a German trooper, and I could not help watching the exciting contest with great interest. The Texan still continued to wheel around his opponent on his fleet bars, eagerly seeking to deal a home thrust, while the dragoon, with a cool, steady eye, followed all the movements of his impetuous antagonist. At last they close in earnest. A blow, a parry and a thrust follow close upon each other.

The Texan had slashed the dragoon's shoulder, so that the blood began to flow which aroused a cheer from the Texans looking on, but at the same moment the former got a back stroke, which cut thro' the sleeve and flesh of his arm. The Texan now backed his horse like lightning, and his fellow troopers rushed forward to look at his wound; but without paying any heed to his hurt he again dashed at his opponent and made a lunge at his breast. The dragoon parried it with great dexterity, and at the same time let fly a *quarrie*, which caused a slashing wound in the Texan's back.—The latter spurred on his horse to a little distance, and, before I could take means to prevent the cowardly act, he took out a pistol and deliberately shot the brave dragoon, who fell dead from his saddle. The bullet had entered just below the region of the heart.

Much grieved at his fate, I ordered a grave to be dug to receive the remains of the brave German trooper. We buried him in his regimentals, with his trusty sword upon his breast and his pistol by his side. This sad act having been performed, I sent for the Texan, and after reprimanding him severely for his cowardly conduct, I ordered him to seek service in some other corps, telling him that I could not think of allowing a fellow of his stamp to remain in my regiment. The Texan scowled at me with his wild, cat-like eyes, and muttering a curse mounted his horse and rode away.

THE PIPE.—A new method of taking a "social smoke" has been adopted at one of our large eastern colleges, and will no doubt become popular at the "halls of learning," exclusively devoted to the masculines. The pipe consists of an enormous bowl—of sufficient capacity to hold half a pound or so of "the weed"—from which radiates numerous stems. The bowl is filled, placed on the floor, and the contents lighted, when the smoking fraternity gather round in a circle, apply their mouths to the stems, puff, and have a jolly time. It is considered a decided improvement on the old style.

ALL prejudices against mole men were thoroughly conquered during the siege of Vicksburg, and the rebel army was using it freely, esteeming it better food than the blue beef and rancid pork upon which they formerly subsisted.—The little remnant of bread stuffs which they had on hand attests the extremity to which they were reduced, and their soldiers are praising the "hard tack" or pint bread given them by our men, as if it were the most delicious bread ever baked.

The Shakers at Lebanon Springs, New York, among the rules relative to visitors, have the following:

"Married persons tarrying with us over night, are respectfully notified, that each sex will occupy separate sleeping apartments while they remain. This rule will not be departed from under any circumstances."

A friend says he was reading this to a married lady, when she innocently remarked, "How foolish that is, ain't it?"

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